NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. de not return rejected communications.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Bro

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 723 and 730 Broadway.—Dominique, THE DESERTER—THE AP-WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -Sing-ted Dancing, Burlesquiss, &c.-Ineland in 1866; or, the Dark Houn Before Dawn.

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Ethiopian Singing, Dancing, &c.— The New Cabinet.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN MIN-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-BRADY'S GALLERY, 785 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.—Open every day and evening this week.—New Col-LECTION OF WAR VIEWS AND HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free to the multic

DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY, 625 Broadway .- Ex-

FINE ARTS INSTITUTE, 625 Broadway.-KELLOGO'-HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.—Courie's Illustrated

New York, Monday, March 19, 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEFELY HERALD must be handed culation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WERKEY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

THE MEWS.

The Hamburg steamship Germania, from Southampton on March 7, arrived at this port yesterday afterno with three days' later advices from Europe.

The marked and remarkable impression produced in Europe by President Johnson's wise and statesmanlike policy is a feature of the news. The London Times weaks of the President's weto message in terms of the highest eulogy, and the French Empress, herself possesas speaking in terms of amazement of the ability dis-played by the tailor President of the United States.

In Paris a ferment of excitement on the Mexican ques-tion prevailed, fomented by the debates in the French Chambers and the strong ground therein taken by the opposition members in antagenism to the Emperor's policy in Mexico. A graphic description of the situation

furnished by our Paris correspondent.

Another of those Chilean privateers whose appearance heard afterwards, was stated to have appeared off the coast of Norway, and to have chased a Spanish vessel,

which only escaped by displaying the English flag.

The Fenian situation remained unchanged. In 1 extent" in the British army was acknowledged by the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary at War; but it was added that Sir Hugh Rose, the Commander in Chief, had no doubt of the general loyalty of the force. A proposi tion was made to fortify the west coast of Ireland, in view of a possible American invasion. The Femans of Ringstown had been fraternizing with the crew of an American war vessel lying in the harbor; but on the movement becoming known to the officers of the ship they at once put an end to the extente cordiale.

It is reported that another attempt at revolution has been made in Spain. The garrison of Ciudad Roderigo is said to have rebelled and afterwards withdrawn Portugal. The Spanish government has demanded the extradition of its soldiers who have taken refuge on

A new company, with a capital of three million dollars, had taken hold of the Atlantic telegraph scheme, and the work was to be prosecuted with increased vigor.
United States securities maintained their advance

the London market, the five-twenty bonds closing on the

MISCELLANEOUS.

In our Albany correspondence will be found much matter of interest explanatory of different measures now before the Legislature and of political and lobby maneu ting the bills to change the status of our militia officers, to regulate fare on the Central Railroad a boulevard on the upper end of this island, in connec-tion with the Park, and to increase the rates of wharfage in this city, all of which havelheretofore been briefly alle ded to in our notices of legislative proceedings. The Bou lovard bill transfers to the Park Commissioners jurisdic tion over that portion of the city bounded by Sixty seventh and 155th streets and Eighth avenue and the Hud son river, andempowers them to close existing and open new streets therein. Our correspondent describes some curious tackings of the radical legislators for the purpose of spreading their sails with the Fenlan breeze, while the conservatives, following in the wake of Seward and the Catholic clergy, sternly oppose all fraternization with the Brotherhood. Governor Fenton is said to have th Fenian movement under advisement; but whither his deliberations on the subject tend is a matter of uncer-tainty. Our despatches likewise show the influence which is exercised on legislation for our city by a certain

Vesichester county organization.

A few days later news regarding the river Plate w has reached us; but it does not record any new movement of importance. The grand attempt at advance by the alice, so long anticipated, had not yet taken place, and the hostile armies still confronted each other on opposite sides of the Parama. A small force of about six hundred Paraguayans had made a dash across that river, with a loss of eight or ten men on each side; but the exploit does not appear to have resulted in any advantage to either. Additional Brazilian gunboats and fron-clads were on the way to the seat of war, and seve ral vessels had arrived with munitions and supplies for the allied troops. Reinforcements to the number about four thousand men had joined the allies.

Courteen days later news from Jamaica has reached us by the arrival of the steamship Monterums at this port resterday, from Kingston on the 7th Inst. Courts progress of the Commission of Inquiry into the late re-volt, centinged trials of accused rebels by the civil aues, and a privately conducted investigation into the condent of the Propert Married of Married Rev. at " eleptisch'p to such accidents as may arise.

whose door most of the alleged atrocities committed are

laid, form the staple of the news.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day, which was the time looked forward to by the Canadians for a grand Fenian demonstration, having passed off throughout the province without any disturbance, the excitement there over the apprehended raids has already greatly subsided; but it is not intended by the authorities, for time at least, to relax their military precautions, and troops will still be kept on the frontier and at points con-

The celebration of the St. Patrick anniversary on Sat urday did not cause any consation of business at the Fenian headquarters in this city. The employes kept at their work of preparing and issuing the green bonds, the funds continued to pour in in their usual daily stream,

funds continued to pour in in their usual daily stream, and all the operations preparatory to the battle for Irish independence progressed with their customary vigor.

At a large public meeting in the interest of the Sweeny wing of Fenians in Jersey City on Saturday night there was an exciting interruption by O'Mahony men, calling into requisition the services of the police, who were employed for some time in preserving order. The seened were at times very animated; but the Sweeny men per severed, and succeeded in organizing a new circle. proceedings did not terminate till near twelve o'clo In this morning's Herald we give a fuller statem of two important cases now before the United States of two important cases now before the United States Su-preme Court, briefly noticed in our Saturday's issue, wherein Dr. Cummings, a Catholic elergyman, and Mr. Garesche, a lawyer, are the appellants, and the State of Missouri is the respond-ent. Both cases hinge on the question whether the new constitution of Missouri, which prescribes a very rigid oath of loyalty to be taken by practitioners of the various learned professions, is in conformity with the national constitution. Messra Cummings and Garesche, for refusal to subscribe to this oath, were fined and pro-hibited proceduling. The pro-

by the Supreme Court of Missouri, and from that they now appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Governor Wells, of Louisiana, has refused to issue a certificate of election to Mr. Monroe, who claims to be the newly chosen incumbent of the Mayoralty of New Orleans. In this dilemma Mr. Monroe has telegraphed to President Johnson, declaring his loyalty and the regu-larity of his election, and requesting Executive interrence in his behalf. The President replied that he had no evidence of any irregularity in the election, but declined, in the absence of a full understanding of the case, to take direct action in the matter. It is expected that General Canby will to day issue an order declaring Mr. Monroe and the other New Orleans officials duly

hibited prosecuting their respective callings. The pro-ceedings of the authorities in their cases were sustaine

elected.
The Louisiana Legislature has adopted resolutions re questing the Senators and Representatives of States bor-dering the Mississippi and its tributaries to co-operate in urging on Congress some practical plan for keeping a ent supply of water for the purposes of naviga

tion at the mouth of that river.

The trial of Mr. Benjamin Coleman, editor of the Spiritual Magazine, under an indictment charging him ith libel on Mr. Sothern, the well known ac concluded, after two days' hearing, in the Central Crimi pleaded guilty, and Mr. Montague Chambers, on his be-half, withdrew every imputation which had been cast upon Mr. Sothern, and expressed the regret which the defendant felt. Mr. Sergeant Ballantine said he was satisfied with the vindication which Mr. Sothern's char sausted with the vindication which ar. Somer's character had received, and the Deputy Recorder inflicted a fine of fifty pounds, Mr. Coleman to be imprisoned until the fine was paid. The case excited very great interest, and the court room was crowded each day. Mrs. sod the court room was crowded each day, airs.

Sothern appeared ready to testify to her domestic
happiness, in reply to that pertion of the libel which
charged the contrary on account of the alleged conduct
of her husband toward a mesmerized actress in New York. Mr. Coleman's counsel intimated that the entire story was made up in New York, published in a New land for publication by a 'leading New York banker. The matter was denounced all through as a conspiracy by certain papers in New York to injure Mr. Sothern. In his defence "Lord Dundreary" was still very hard on his old associates and clients in spiritualism, reiterating his assertion that the history of spiritualism in Engla and America is on the one hand "a chroniele of im cility, cowardly terror of the supernatural, wilful self-delusion and irreligion, and on the other of fraud and

impudent chicanery and blasphemous indecency."

A meeting in aid of the Freedmen was held last ever ing in Dr. Burchard's church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Sella Mariu and George Whipple, de-South, and appealing for aid in their behalf.

The Right Rev. Bishop Bailoy delivered a lecture yesterday in Jersey City on the "Life and Times of St.

Patrick." The discourse was an eloquent one, and was attentively listened to by an intelligent audience.

A lecture in the Danish language was delivered last night at Dramatic Hall, in Bouston street, by Mr. Just M. Caen, upon emigration to the South, who advises Scandinavian emigrants to settle in the Southern States, and there to form communities, as they have done i

A convention of the German musical societies of the night, at which delegates from over twenty association ture came up and were acted upon, and some arrange fest which is to be held in Providence, R. I., in Juno

ext. Charles Zimmerman, a youth of sixteen, was arrested on Saturday evening and committed for examination be fore the United States Commissioner, on charge of obtaining from the Post Office letters containing money and checks belonging to other persons, some of which, for considerable amounts, it is alleged, were found in his

A Detroit paper of Friday last chronicles the loss by a New York merchant, named Herrmann, of twenty-two thousand dollars in Treasury notes and bonds, which he was carrying in the breast pocket of his coat. It is supposed that the money was stolen from him, either or the cars between Chicago and Detroit, or in the latter city while going from the railroad station to a hotel.

OUR NEUTRALITY BETWEEN SPAIN AND CHILE.-We perceive that one of the Spanish war vessels lately in the harbor of New York has arrived at Havana, and the other has probably gone to some port in Spain for repairs. The Spanish organ in this city, in replying to our comments the other day upon the questionable neutrality involved in the offer by our government to refit the Spanish war vessels, then in this port, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at the expense of the government, at a time when a vessel suspected to be intended for the service of Chile, with which Spain is at war. was seized by the authorities, endeavors to combat the position we took upon that question. It asserts that the Spanish steamers had received a certain amount of damage by the ice while at anchor in our harbor, and that consequently it was quite proper for our government to make the necessary repairs, according to usage, without any violation of international law. This argument might be very strong if it were sustained by facts; but unfortunately it is not. The real facts are that these war steamers were sent here from Havana for a double purpose, bearing upon the war between Spain and Chile. The first object wa to have their bottoms scraped and otherwise repaired in this port, and thus fit them for more vigorous service against the republic of Chile: and the second object was to watch the proecedings of the steamer Meteor, which our authorities had already seized on suspicion of being a Chilean privateer. The damage done to their hulls by ice in our harbor was a mere trifle-if, indeed, any damage was done at all, which is very doubtful. However, we are very glad to learn that our article upon the quasi neutrality contemplated had the desired effect of preventing the Spanish vessels from being refitted at the Breoklyn Navy Yard; for it appears that they went to sea with their bottoms in the same condition as when they entered this port, and have left the future destinies of the suspected Chilean The Political Condition of the Country-

The Great Issues.

When the great topic before the country was the war, no man could doubt which side he was on. There was but one possible side for every patriot, and all the copperhead inventions and arguments, all the finely affected indignation against arbitrary power, military rule, and all that, did not for an instant confuse the people. But when the country was saved, when the armies went home-when all that the soldiers could do was done-then the politicians came forward again, and there were parties once more. Men who had just stood shoulder to shoulder, who seemed to have no other thought or purpose in life than the good of the country and how best to secure the national welfare, now began to take the most diverse views of the necessities of the case, and to advocate measures so widely different that they could not possibly both have the same happy result of securing peace and prosperity. How should the people choose between such parties, when both claimed to do all for the good of the country, and when, a few months ago, all were equally urgent in the common cause? How should they discriminate between parts of the organization that had certainly saved the country, when the parts were now equally loud in claiming to be animated by the same good purpose? The difficulty that surrounds such a discrimination has been the life of the radical faction. That faction has been able to keep together only because it has been able to conceal its purposes from the people. It has escaped the storm of popular indignation in its many disguises, and has found safety in the constant declaration that it was not at issue with the President and that its grand object was reconstruction.

But that game is pretty well done with now. The disguise is torn away effectually. For the first time since the politicians succeeded to the soldiers in the arrangement of our national affairs, the issues and the position of parties are so clear that partisans cannot confuse the vision of the people. Standing forward in his high position, the President has appealed to the people against the factious fanatics who, pretending to be friendly to his popular policy of reconstruction, were doing their utmost to defeat it. He has denounced boldly and openly the traitors that, like our former foes in the field, only assumed the garb of Union men in order to get close enough to give a treacherous fire into the ranks of men really fighting for the Union. His bold declarations have exposed the whole insidious game. He has recalled the popular recollection to the fact that these men sustained the cause of the country only because it happened to coincide with certain purposes of their own, and has properly put them in the category of traitors, because they have always been and are now as ready as the rebels to destroy the government, when they could not accomplish their objects in any other way. The speech in which Mr. Johnson laid before the country on Washington's birthday the true position of the great issues of the day is the finest thing in his history. Its truth, its magnificent force, may be seen by the terrible writhings it causes among the radical vipers everywhere. As a piece of unpremeditated, energetic, earnest eloquence, it is without an equal. It has all the fire, all the fervid denunciation that is so splendid in Demosthenes, with more directness, distinctness and point than is found in any

effort of the great Athenian. The people from Maine to California will respond to this bold appeal. Its simple view of the political situation is the people's view, and it will become the platform of a new party. That new party, made from the conservative republicans and fsom what is left of the rank and file of the democracy, has already had the breath of life breathed into it by the President's words. That new party will carry the country in the next elections, or if it do not quite that, it will open the way so well that it will sweep all before it in 1868. Its simple idea will be, the good of the country before everything. It will at once rebuke and crush out both extremes with the grand thought quoted by the President from Mr. Lincoln, that so far from keeping the Southern States out of Congress, we ought rather to force them to come in, if that should prove necessary. This party will class Garrison and Vallandigham together; it will put Stevens and Yancey side by side as enemies of the government, making no choice whatever between men who prefer their own notion to the common good. Mr. Johnson has laid down the platform of this party, and its growth, its triumph over all the factious elements will be an inevitable part of the progress of events. The eyes of the people are open, and all the radical jugglery cannot clos e them.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE WRONG TACE.-The Senator from Ohio has always enjoyed a very enviable reputation for honesty, integrity and common sense. His recent speech in the Senate upon the differences between the President and Congress was admirable in its tone, irrefutable in most of its cenclusions, and was received with respect by men of all parties and factions. But his speech at a political meeting at Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday last, was entirely unworthy of his reputation. It was the most common sort of a stump harangue. He undertook to show that the President and Congress "stood with each other on every material question." The Senator knows better than that. He knows that the President insists that the Southern States are in the Union, while Congress contends that they are out of the Union, dead, without the right of representation. Is this difference immaterial? He knows that the President has denounced certain men as Northern traitors, while Congress accepts these men as its leaders. Is not this a material difference? He knows that the President vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which Congress almost unanimously adopted. Is not this material difference? He knows that the President opposes unlimited negro suffrage, while the majority of Congress is in favor of it. Is this difference immaterial? He knows that the President wishes loyal delegates from the South to be admitted, while Congress refuses to admit any Southern delegates whatever. Is not this a material difference? Senator Sherman's speech does him no credit. We are both sorry and astonished that he should have made it Undoubtedly it was calculated and designed for Connecticut voters. A mere politician might descend to such manœuvres without comment; but Senator Sherman owes it to himself, to his name, to his position and to the reputation which he has secured, that he should be more careful, more truthful and less insincere in his statements. He would not have de-

livered such a speech in the Senate and he

should not have allowed himself to be seduced into delivering it at a local political meeting. He is like a respectable business man who . wilfully endorsed Thad Stevens' forged politi-

Russia and the United States Entente

Cordinie. Our St. Petersburg correspondence, which we published the other day, contained much im portant intelligence concerning Russian affairs. The fluences appear to be in an embarras condition, showing a very considerable deficit according to the budget of the Finance Min ister; and it has been publicly stated that he has garbled the figures to make it seem lighter than it really is. Count Stroganoff so charged in the municipal council of Odessa, and was rebuked by the Emperor for his boldness. There would seem in the meantime to be a tendency towards a more liberal spirit in the management of public affairs, arising partly from the hostility of the Emperor to the nobility. The banquet at Moscow has been succeeded

by another at Cronstadt. On both occasions there has been a very significant manifestation of an entente cordiale between Russia and the United States so genuine and so hearty that there can be no mistaking its meaning. Our Minister to Russia was lately the special guest of the "Sailors' Club" of Cronstadt, as he had previously been the guest of the merchants of

These facts have not escaped the notice of European commentators upon public events and more particularly in England. It is evident that Russia appreciates very fully the value of a friendly naval Power like the United States, in view of contingencies that may arise in the future of Europe, which at the present time looks somewhat cloudy. There is also good reason why the two countries should be on friendly terms when we remember that, of all the great nations of Europe, Russia was our most steadfast friend during the rebellion. While other governments openly rejoiced at the prospect of the dissolution of this great republic, and secretly fomented the rebellion, the government of the Czar observed an honorable neutrality. In judging between their friends and their enemies republics are not always ungrateful. We recognize fully the amicable relations preserved between us and Russia in our days of trial and difficulty-relations which existed not only in appearance but in fact, and we can contrast them favorably with the quasi neutrality or ill disguised hostility of other

Russia has progressed towards civilization and the civil liberty of her people amazingly within the past ten years. At a period not more distant than the Crimean war the government of Russia was the most absolute in the world. The despotism of the days of Louis the Thirteenth and Richelleu in France was not greater than that of Russ'a. The same system of espionage permeated through all society; serfdom in its most degrading form kept the majority of the community in abject submission. The subject owed his life and his freedom to the whim of the monarch. But all this is changed now, and the Russian citizen is as free as the citizen of France. In many respects he is more free. M. Thiers, in his late speech in the French Assembly, censured the government of France for employing the public funds to secure the election of its own candidates. The intervention of government, he said, ought at least to be confined within the limits of propriety. No such charge can be laid at the door of the Russian government. The liberty of the subject, on the contrary, is well established in Russia. We observe that democratic influences have so far prevailed that a man of strong democratic tendencies has been recently admitted to a place in the imperial Cabinet and almost controls the Czar. We know that the serfs have been made free within a few years past; so that, as M. Thiers says thirty millions of the inhabitants formerly held as serfs are made first men and then citizens in the land, "and their representatives are now seated by the side of those of the middle classes and the nobles." This has been the progressive policy of Russia. She has been gradually approximating towards popular freedom, and hence the anomaly of an affiliation between a republic like ours and an absolute monarchy like Russia loses its force. While the government of England assumed an untriendly attitude towards us during the rebellion, and by its despotic policy has now driven a portion of her dominions into revolution, and the Em peror of the French is endeavoring to create difficulties between the United States and France, which the people of neither country desire, Russia has not only maintained the most amicable relations with our people, but has demonstrated an intention to assimilate her institutions to those of a free government as closely as her traditionary history and customs will admit. In this respect she has made more progress than any other nation in Europe, and ence we are not surprised at the recent evidences of a more intimate alliance between Russia and the United States. We take it that the existing entente cordiale is something more

FENIANISM-IS IT DRAP OR DORMANT?-Despite the great alarm of our neighbors in Canada over the expected invasion of their territory on Saturday, the day passed away in quiet. No bloodthirsty Fenian army came to justify the fears of the loyal province. Quebec, Kingston, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton are all safe. St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in Canada, and Irishmen seemed only to vie with one another in their expressions of loyalty. In this city and throughout the United States, where Fenianism might have been rampant to any extent short of a breach of the peace, it did not come to the surface at all. No Irishman paraded as a Fenian; no Fenian banners flaunted in the streets; no Fenian speeches were heard. St. Patrick's festival was kept with most exemplary order, and altogether by our Irish societies whose objects are benevolence, charity and the preservation of the national spirit in other most peaceable ways, All this is a remarkable phase of the movement. Fenianism has frightened out of their peaceable propriety both England and Canada. Fenianism is divided into two parts by its different purposes with respect to those countries. O'Mahony wants to send all his men and money to Ireland directly, and act against England there. Sweeny believes that to be impractical, and proposes to invade Canada, seize it as a base of operations, establish a provisional government, and from Canadian ports send out Irish Alabamas to strike England in the vulnerable point of her commerce. This is the whole issue between the two branches.

Hence the fear in both places. And this fear has been expensive on both sides of the Atlantic. Canada has put on foot a volunteer army, and already grumbles terribly at the expense; and England, with the enforced movement troops to all parts of her empire, including reinforcements to Canada, will find a tremendous item added to her yearly bill. And with all this money spent and fear excited St. Patrick's Day comes and goes—the grand high festival on which the Irish nature is accustomed to loosen itself from most conventional frammels passes away—and not a Fenian is seen. This is not Irish in style. It is not the usual way of Irish rebellions. In 1848 the simple suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland developed the latent trouble, and it was put down at once. That suspension did not develop it in Ireland this time, and St. Patrick's Day did not develop it this side the water. What does this mean? Is it the indication of greater strength in this movement than in rmer ones, or that there is nothing whatever in it? Does it merely mean that Fenianism has more conscious power, and therefore patience that it is more subject to discipline than other movements, or that it is all froth and fume? Is there nothing in it, or is there in it such a power to bide its time and take a true opporunity that may well cause all the fear that England feels?

The News from Europe-Mr. Seward on

The Germania arrived here yesterday with news from Europe to the 8th inst. We see by her advices a reiteration of the statement which appeared in the Memorial Diplomatique-s journal that is supposed to be well informed on foreign affairs and sometimes to speak by authority—that Mr. Seward has assured M. Druyn de Lhuys that "the United States will remain neutral towards Mexico in view o the promised evacuation of the country by the French troops." We have not the text of the despatch

referred to, and cannot tell how far the lan-

guage of our wordy and wily Secretary of State may be twisted to suit the French public and government; but we do not suppose Mr. Seward has made any such pledge as is at tributed to him. If he has he will not be sustained by Congress and the people of this country for any great length of time. The French journals seem to lose sight of the main point in this Mexican difficulty, or, seeing it, they cheat the public. It is not the French troops in Mexico, with a view simply to redress the wrongs done to Frenchmen and French interests, or to obtain reparation for the same, that we complain of so much. Every nation has a right to make war on another for this purpose. The cause of complaint is that these troops went t here to subjugate a neighboring and friendly republic, to change the form of government and to plant a monarchy on our border in direct opposition to our long-cherished policy. It is the monarchy, the empire under a European royalist, which has been forced upon the people by French bayonets, that is the real and great offence. We feel keenly too the aggravating circumstances attending this interven tion. It was an assault upon republican institutions on the American continent over which we rightly claim to be the guardians. It was made at a time when we were supposed to be weak and helpless. It was a defiant invasion of American policy and interests by a power of another hemisphere. This was and is the real offence, and it will continue to be so while the exotic Emperor and his forced empire remain on the soil of the Mexican republic.

Mr. Seward knows this, and it is the chief point in his official correspondence on the subject. All through his despatches to our minister at Paris and the correspondence with the French Minister, M. de Lhuys, this is the leading question. How, then, could the United States give indirect support to the so-called Mexican empire by pledging to remain neutral? It may not be our policy or to our interest to aid the republicans. Or it may. We do not know what may transpire to prompt us or hold us back from ch a policy Up to the present tim been neutral-more neutral than France was during our war. We recognize only one government in Mexico-that of the republic-whose Minister is received at Washington as the accredited representative of the country. We cannot recognize any usurping European authority, and we have so declared officially. All the intriguing, misrepresentation and dodging can not cover up the fact that it is the empire which is the standing offence to the government and people of the United States. We can make no promises as to what we will or will not do. and Mr. Seward could hardly have acted otherwise. The dignity of the government and good policy forbid that we should do so.

There can be but one end to this grand Mexican adventure of Napoleon, and that is the removal of the whole imperial establishment. That sagacious man ought to see the mistake he has committed and make a clean job of the evacuation at once; taking his troops away without delay, and Maximilian with his bousehold in the baggage wagons. The sooner this be done the better will it be for all concerned.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT ON PRIVATEERING. An interesting debate sprung up in the English House of Commons on the 2d instant on the subject of privateering. Mr. Gregory moved "that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to use her influence with foreign Powers for the purpose of making the principle that private property shall be free from capture at sea a maxim of international law." The law officers of the crown were opposed to the motion, and the Lord Advocate made an important speech on the occasion. The gist of the whole argument on the part of the government was, that it was not prepared to give up the capture of private property at sea during war, because the maritime supremacy of England enabled her to inflict more injury upon an enemy than the enemy could upon her. England never loses sight of her own interests; they are considered before principles of humanity and reason. When she loses the supremacy on the seas she will be ready to give up this vital point. It is just a businesslike calculation of profit and loss. Some of the speakers did not agree with the Lord Advocate as to the advan-

tages England would have if a war were to break out. Mr. Baxter said:-"We should have Alabamas springing up in every ocean, and America would take the earliest opportunity of paying us off with interest for the damage done to the United States during the late

war." We rather think Mr. Baxter is right, and wo. der the law officers of the crown did not see the matter in that light. We can afford to wait for a settlement of the Alabama claims; we do not need the money; and we are not dispored to give up private ing while these claims remain unsettled. Our turn will certainly come, and, as Mr. Baxter says, we can pay ourselves with interest. We should not be surprised if this very idea has not a good deal to do with opening question just now. Fenlanism and smouldering fires of war that begin to throw out sparks on the Continent have aroused the attention of Parliament and the people to the subject. The chance for paying ourselves may come sconer than Eng-land thought when her Secretary for Foreign Affairs told Mr. Adams the question was exhausted. It does not appear that Parliament thinks it exhausted. A change has come over the English government very recently, and there may be a disposition now to settle the Alabama claims. The present time is certainly opportune for them, if not the best for us. We are willing to entertain any reasonable proposi-tion for a settlement. But let the British government rest assured that we shall never be come a party to any proposed international law to abolish privateering, especially while the Alabama claims remain unsettled.

THE BOGUS EXTRA NUISANOE.-We have received several communications of late filing complaints in regard to the practice of the newsboys selling bogus Extras in the upper portion of the city during the night. These Extras are printed by some speculators, who manage to drive quite a trade is this bogus business. It is a direct imposition on the public, and the police should arrest those who are engaged in hawking these bogus papers around the streets. They can very easily tell whether they are bogus or not. By putting a stop to their sale, those engaged in getting them up will find that the business does not pay, and will soon drop it and turn their attention to something more honest and legitimate.

News from New Orleans.

New Orl Mans, Merch 17, 1866. Governor Wells having persistently refused to give a certificate to the newly elected Mayor and the other city torney. General Canby was then applied to by their at-torney. General Canby took the official returns, and promised to issue the order requested either to-night or on Monday. officials, General Canby was then applied to by their at

promised to issue the order requested either to-night or on Monday.

The Legislature has passed a series of resolutions is-viting the co-operation of Senators and Representatives of the various States bordering on the Mismasippi and its tributaries, with the Senators and Representatives of Louisiana, to urge upon Congress the importance and necessity of adopting some practical plan to keep suffi-cient water at the mouth of the Missianppi. Governor wells was requested to correspond with the Governor of the States interested, and a special committee appointed to correspond with the Chambers of Commerce of Mem-phis, Louisville, St. Louis, Pittsburg and St. Paul.

A fire broke out about one o'clock this morning in the outlding corner of Main and Water streets, occupted as furniture warehouse. Seven buildings were burned to the ground and several others badly damaged by attempts to tear them down. Two sections of the Main street bridge across the Chemung were also destroyed by the first Lous 550,000. Insured for \$25,000, principally in Hastford companies, the Albany Uty and Northwestern of Oswego. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

City Intelligence.

FESTIVAL OF Sr. JOSSETH.-This festival, which falls sequence of Passion Sunday failing this year on the day set down in the ritual as the festival of St. Joseph. The festival is a double of second class, and is not, therefore, generally observed as a public festival, except in the eccessistical institutions, which are placed more directly under the parronage of the Biessed Virgin Mary or of St.

woman, Mrs. Eliza Hessels, who was accidentally shot by her son Prank, at No. 212 Spring street, on Saturday, as fully reported in yesterday's Heacto, died about four o'clock yesterday afternoon from the effects of the wound so received. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner Gover.

Condition of the Freedmen A meeting in aid of the freedmen took place last even ng in Rev. Dr. Burchard's church, in Thirteenth street.

ng in Rev. Dr. Burchard's church, in Thirteenth street. The congregation was large, and among them were many negroes. After preliminary exercises, consisting of praying and singing, an address was delivered by Rev. George Whippie, the Corresponding Secretary of the American Missionary Society. There are now, he said, about three hundred and forty-three laborers, pastors and teachers among the freedmen. Of these fifty are American Missionary Society. There are now, he said, about three hundred and forty-three laborers, pastors and teachers among the freedom. Of these fifty are clergymen and the rest teachers—male and female. The freedomen have to be supplied with clothing and the necessaries of life. This was especially the case along the line of Sherman's march. Hundreds and thousands of them, noveithstanding all that the government and their friends have been able to de for them, have perished. The government had done and was doing all it could to supply them with food; but still it was impossible to save many of them. The government did not supply them with clothing, and they stand in great nued of them. He cound hear testim ony that they learned as fast as the popils do in the schools of the North. Their religion consists more of emotion than of reason, and is expressed by a simple reliance on God. After all that has been done much remains to be done for their physical wants. So soon as their labor is organized they will be able to provide for themselved. They have had no implements, teams nor seed this year to cultivate the soil, and the country is very poor still. Their forner masters are likewise unable to provide for them, for they too are very poor. The work is a needy one among the Ireedomen—it is a promising see. He said that if two or three ship loads of corn could be sent down it would be as necessary as any such contributions that ever were sent from the country to Ireland or any other country. Many are perishing in South Carolina for want of food. Money was necessary to supply the freedomen with food and clothing. More depends on the way these people are treated for the future welfare of the country than the plana of politicians or the movements of armies.

Rev. Sella Marris, the colored preacher, next spoke. He was tired of the negro. He had heard of nothing clas for the last thirty years. Every man who went to food. So have young the country than the plana of politicians or the movements of armies.

Rev. Sella M